the State Governments, for furthering the cause of historical research.

Standing Committee's views

Under the scheme III (a) of the Five-Year Publication programme the National Archives of India had taken up publication of records in oriental languages with the help of Universities and other learned institutions. The Bangla Letters (Bangla Prachin Patra Sankalan), the Hindi Letters Vol. I (Hindi Prachin Patra Sangra), the Telugu Letters, the Sanskrit Letters, and the Persian Akhbars (Persian Documents) Part I have already been brought out. As regards publication of the Persian Documents, Part II and Hindi Letters Vol. II Correspondence with the Delhi University is going on.

The State Governments may undertake this job out of the funds earmarked for the various State Governments/Union Territories under the programme of the Development of Archives approved by the Planning Commission during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The State Governments may also entrust this work to the various Universities and learned institutions in their respective States. It does not appear feasible for Governor of India to pay for such publication programmes.

(K) Division of records consequent upon territorial redistribution

(11)(a) Resolution by Andhra Pradesh State Archives:

(b) Resolution by Dr. G.D. Patel:

(a) "Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission should consider the proposal of either transferring or microfilming of all the records pertaining to newly

formed States from the residuary State after the State Re-organisation Act."

(b) "The Indian Historical Records Commission recommends that it is administratively expedient for Government of India to lay down Rules for the division of records consequent upon any territorial redistribution from one Government or administration to another."

Explanatory Note (a)

After the bifurcation of the Andhra State from the Composite Madras Presidency the Records exclusively relating to the Andhra areas were separated and transferred from then Madras Record Office to the then Andhra Record Office at Kurnool from 1920 only with certain gaps.

The Andhra Pradesh State Archives proposed to Government to fill up the lacunae in the records of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue etc. The Tamil Nadu Government agreed to the proposal to separate the records and transfer them to the Andhra Pradesh State Archives. The records are being separated and transfeerred to the Andhra Pradesh State Archives from 1920 to 1947.

With regard to pre 1920 records the Madras Government have not agreed to transfer the records exclusively relating to former Andhra Districts and also records of common interest. These records are called for by Andhra Pradesh Government frequently for reference and return for administrative purposes. Moreover the research scholars who are doing their Research on Andhra Pradesh history have to invariably visit Tamil Nadu Archives to consult the records pertaining to Andhra districts preserved in Tamil Nadu

Archives. If these records are transferred to Andhra Pradesh State Archives it will be helpful to the Government as well as the research scholars. In case Tamil Nadu Government are not willing to transfer these records the Andhra Pradesh Government may be permitted to take the copies of the records from the oldest available record upto 1920.

Explanatory Note (b)

In the case of the territorial redistribution of the records, the records affected may fall into three broad categories, (i) the regional records created by the district and other local offices located in the areas transferred (ii) the records of law courts and District Municipal and other local boards, located in the same area and (iii) the Central or Secretariat records among which are bound to occur documents and files relating to the areas concerned which cannot be taken out of the series to which they belong without disturbing the natural order or integrity of the records arranged therein. The internationally accepted procedure of treating such records is to limit the division only to 'open' files relating to the areas concerned while keeping intact all closed files that may have a bearing on them, the basic principle governing the treatment of all records affected by any territorial changes that may take place.

It is obvious that partition of Secretariat records, Central Records, etc., cannot be made but there are Regional Records, District Records, Records of the former Princely States merged in the newly-born States, records of the Crown representative and the records of the defunt

Political Agencies and Residencies in possession of the former Government should be transferred to the Archives of that State. These records are not useful to the main Archives because they relate to the newly-born State, while it will be of immense historical value for the newly-born State Archives.

In this regard, the international principles in the matter of partitioning the records may be observed. But the records of the District, regional etc., without disturbing the series may conveniently be transferred to new Archives and the records which are not transferable from the natural series, their microfilm copies may be supplied by the main Archives.

Standing Committee's views:

The Commission at its 30th and 33rd Session held at Hyderabad in February 1954 and at Bhubaneswar in March 1958 has already recommended (vide Resolution No.III of both the sessions that the Government of India and the State Governments should accept as a general policy, the well established principle regarding the maintenance of the integrity of archival series in the event of partitioning of State and the rearrangement of their boundaries, and not to allow the division or dismemberment of the non-current records of the existing States.

The newly-created States should be entitled to get all the current records relating to the territories solely within their jurisdiction, personal records of officers of the new States, local records of the localities of the new States, duplicates, if any, of records dealing with policy matters, and copies, or the originals on Redr.

of non-current records of the existing States required by the new States for latter's administrative needs.

According to the well-established convention regarding treatment of records consequent on the partioning of territories, archival accumulatives are not to be devided because breaking up of their organic unity destroys to a large extent their evidential and research value. This principle which recognizes the inviolability of the archival fonds was observed when the country was partitioned in 1947. In 1936 when the new province of the Orissa was created there was unfortunately a division of records with fatal results. It is absolutely necessary in the interest of proper administration of records and historical research in the country to maintain the integrity of the existing archival accumulations in the States even if their boundaries change. The new States can be given on loan the records they will need for their administrative needs of they can be supplied with typed copies or microfilms of records required by them. The practice followed in the Netherlands in such matters, is that records are not divided but are given on loan for administrative requirements. Example may be cited in particular of the case of partition of records between Belgium and Holland from which neither States benefited. It is, therefore stressed that the established international convention that records form an organic whole and are indivisible must be followed.

So far as the records of the local administrations are concerned, these would automatically go to the States in whose territories such areas were included. In any case,

all such disputes between two states are decided by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India after consulting N.A.I. as happened recently in the division of records between Pubjab and Haryana. This procedure appears the best.

In view of the above, Andhra Pradesh Government should request the Tamil Nadu Government to supply to them either typed copies or microfilm copies of non-current records pertaining to Pre-1920 records relating to former Andhra Districts, and Tamil Nadu should extend all facilities for it. The two Resolutions, therefore, appear redundent. But there should be no objection to a Resolution urging all archives to facilitate supply of microfilm copies to other archives on payment.

(L) Sufficient funds for State Archives for purchasing Private records

(12) Tesolution by Shri Tara Sharan Sinha

"Resolved that every State Archives should have sufficient funds to purchase collections of private records from their owners who desire to dispose them of in return for monetary benefit and that every State Government should subscribe liberally towards this project by allocating separate grants to their respective Archives for this purpose. Government of India is also requested to subscribe a certain percentage of the same."

Explanatory Note

The survey of private records and the publication, of their descriptive lists has made satisfactory progress in our country. The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission and of the State Regional Records Survey Committee's have done a lot in this direction. It has